

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

VI. II.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. NOVEMBER 4, 1840.

No. 24

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

SUGAR BEET.—We have examined a lot of the Silesian Sugar Beet, raised on the farm of the Hon. T. B. Dorsey, on Elk Ridge, A. A. Co. Md., which shews conclusively the perfect adaptation of our soil and climate for the culture of this valuable root. There was no manure this year placed on the field on which this lot was produced; they were promiscuously taken up, and are said to be not more than a fair average—the largest weighed 174 lbs. each, and the smallest 15½. We have been promised the particulars of the quantity raised on an acre, &c., which we will present to our readers when received.

Since the above was in type, we have been called to examine a beet of the same kind, in the office of G. B. Smith, Esq. raised on the farm of S. W. Smith, Esq. on Spesutia Island, which is 24 inches in length, solid, and 31 inches in circumference, and 28½ lbs. weight;—the yield of two acres being 40 tons!

MR. BIDDLE'S ADDRESS.—Here is announcement sufficient to draw the attention of the reader.—We might as well attempt, presumptuously, to "add perfume to the violet" as to commend or make addition to any thing from a mind so accomplished and a pen so polished as his.—Reader, peruse the address—see how amiable—how full of wit, and of thought and of information—you see that once despised agriculture has ploughed its way into the hearts of our great men.

We commenced the publication of this address in our last, and have the pleasure of presenting the remainder of it in this week's number.

BARNUM'S MACHINE!—Not "Uncle Davy" of the City Hotel, the king of Tavern-keepers; but DIMON B. BARNUM'S. This new apparatus for "heating water," is represented as a great improvement over others, by certificates, as to its economy and despatch, both in its cost and operation founded on actual experiment and use of the machine.

Some of these certificates, and among others one of Mr. David Barnum aforesaid, we would have here inserted, if they had not been mislaid.

The apparatus we saw was on board the steamboat Maryland in possession of Mr. Wm. Nabb, of Talbot County. Its cost was \$15. Having no tact for description of machinery, we cannot undertake to explain its construction or *modus operandi*.

It consists of a copper hollow cylinder in diameter about the size of a two gallon whiskey jug—(we like to illustrate by familiar objects)—This cylinder stands upright on feet perhaps about 12 or 15 inches from the ground, the cylinder itself being about 18 inches long or high. On a grate which lies inside and across at the bottom of this is built a fire with coal or any light wood.—

On the top, dropping down within it a few inches, stands a flue or chimney of sheet iron, with a small door like a stove-door to drop in the coal or wood. Then there are from this cylinder two copper tubes, one exactly, and a few inches, above the other, about the size of a lady's wrist, (we have seen some ancles not much larger.) These tubes connect with the wooden vessel containing the water to be boiled, which stands at a small distance, say 12 or 18 inches off. Thus the water which is placed in the wooden vessel passes through the tubes, and around the copper cylinder, and the heat of the little furnace within the cylinder puts the water in motion, and keeps up a constant circulation or revolution, and it is asserted by all the signers of these certificates, that while the water is made to boil much quicker than by the ordinary process, there is a saving of more than half the fuel. It has too, the advantage of being useable out of doors, and portable from one point to another. It is getting into common use among hatters; also where much washing is to be done—for boiling food for hogs, and water for cleaning hogs, &c.

The apparatus, as appears by a card before us, is sold by James Cortlan, No. 10, Baltimore, and No. 6, Harrison-street, Baltimore. What particularly drew our notice to it was the supposition that, besides other uses, it may be the very thing wanted for cooking food for domestic animals. We have said at least enough to guide those who may desire, what is best in all such cases, to see and judge for themselves.

RYE PASTURE.—Has any one in Maryland sowed, or does any one propose to sow a field of rye for hog pasture, to be availed of in the way we have hitherto described as being common and profitable in Kentucky?

KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

They have the right spirit in old Kentuck, and manage things on a grand scale.—We noticed a few weeks ago the very liberal list of premiums offered by one of her Societies. The last Kentucky Farmer gives the particulars of the Fairs held by two or three of these Societies, from which we gather the following:

At the Clark County Fair, there were entered 21 Mules, 60 Cattle, 43 Hogs, 13 Sheep, 54 Horses, 17 Jack stock—total number of animals exhibited, 208—besides various articles of home manufacture.

The display of Hogs was very fine, showing a considerable increase in size, and improvement in form.

Aged Boars—9 entries.

William P. Curd	entered Ben Shaker, (black Berkshire.)
J. P. Bullock	" Better, of Irish stock, Cert.
Saml. D. Martin	" Cumberland, (Woburn.)
James E. Letton	" Sir Robt. Peel (white Berkshire)
James McKinney	" David Crockett.
Jas. F. Taylor	" Burk, (black Berkshire.)
Wm. R. Duncan	" Steve Reed, (Irish.)
J. A. Jackson	" Sampson, (Woburn.)
Harr. Thompson	" Dick Menefee.

Premium awarded to Wm. P. Curd for his boar Ben Shaker.

Certificate to J. P. Bullock for his boar Better.

Boars under 1 year—4 entries.

Dr. S. D. Martin entered Patrician, by White Berkshire

Wm. P. Curd " Humbug & Bore, b. Berkshire.
E. W. Hockaday " W. H. Harrison.
Premium awarded to S. D. Martin for his pig Patrician.
Certificate to Wm. P. Curd for his pig Humbug.

Aged Sows—13 entries.

Wm. R. Duncan	entered Nancy Dawson, Irish and Berk.
" "	" Catharine Turley, Berk. & Wo.
Saml. D. Martin	" Fanny, Woburn and Berkshire.
Saml. D. Martin	" Prudence and Pomona, do do.
Saml. D. Martin	" Princess & Magnolia, Woburn.
James E. Letton	" Streetly, Irish and Berkshire.
Wm. P. Curd	" Black Rose & Princess, b. Berk.
Jas. F. Taylor	" Mary Black & Malinda, b. Berk.
George Fry	" Black Rose.

Premium awarded to Wm. R. Duncan for sow Nancy Dawson.

Certificate to Dr. S. D. Martin for his sow Fanny.

Sows under 1 year old—13 entries.

Wm. P. Curd	entered Nancy Baker and sow.
Jas. E. Letton	" Irish Lass, white Berk. and Irish.
Saml. D. Martin	" Valentia, Woburn.
Do do	" Elvira, Berkshire.
Do do	" Petunia, China and Lancashire.
Do do	" Julia, Neapolitan and Berkshire.
Wm. R. Duncan	" Sow.
H. Thompson	" Sow.
Daniel Smith	" Lady Harrison & Lady Tyler, Irish
George Fry	" Jane Patrick and Mary Jane.

Premium awarded to Wm. P. Curd for his sow Nancy Baker.

Certificate to Jas. E. Letton for his sow Irish Lass.

Fat Hogs—4 entries.

Saml. D. Martin	entered 2 Barrows, Woburn.
Wm. P. Curd	" 2 Barrows, Irish & a Berkshire.

Premium awarded to Dr. Martin for his Woburn Barrow.

Certificate to Wm. P. Curd for his Barrow.

Dr. Martin's Woburn barrow, that took the premium, weighed nine hundred and six pounds.

SALE OF STOCK.—The cattle sold at the sale of Henry Clay, went off at the following prices, as stated to us by the Auctioneer, J. Delph. One of the purchasers, M. Haynes, is from Missouri. His purchase we suppose, is to possess a portion of the pastures of the fleeing buffalo:—

Lord Althorp, 5 years old—	J. Wier, - \$275
Pet and calf, 5 "	S. Young, 475
Protectress, 7 "	J. Wier, - 295
Charity, 6 "	" - 390
Sappho, under one year,	M. Haynes, 290
Lilly, 1 "	L. Young, 240

The only one of the horses sold was 'Chesnut Filly,' under one year old, to J. Clay, for \$430.—Kentucky Farmer.

STEERING SEED WHEAT.

We are rather late, we are aware, for any suggestion on this subject for the present season,—but South of this, the farmer will be sowing yet for a week or two.

On the effect of steeps and the various kinds, agricultural writers differ widely.—Our humble opinion is that no steep can prevent smut, if the season, at a certain point in the growth of the wheat, should be such as is calculated to generate the disease.—We do not believe, in other words, that it is transmitted from the seed to the offspring, but depends on the weather acting on the circulation, just as a man is sure to be knocked up who is fool enough to stop suddenly in a strong current of cold air, when in a

high state of perspiration. Nevertheless, we might commend steeping to small farmers, and to all who can take time to use them as being of undeniable utility, for the reason that in the act of steeping, the unsound grains, garlic, cockle and much other offal matter is skimmed off and thrown away.—Brine or soap ley, may too, act to some extent as a manure,—so would lime or plaster, if the grain, being thus prepared for it, should be, as it ought to be rolled in one or the other of these substances—and again, according to the time that the grain remains in the steep, its germination is advanced. It “comes up” sooner and more uniformly, and altogether it must be attended with decided advantage, if the farmer can take time to use it. One observation we may make with confidence, whether the advice be followed or not we apprehend its soundness will not be disputed.—It is this—Endeavor, we lay it down as a general principle, endeavor not to see how much you can sow or plant, but *how well you can do it*, and how great shall be the income, in proportion to labor and capital expended.

Let your seed be the best to be had, and change it often, if it be for that which is no better, provided it be as good as your own. This applies to animals as well as to grain and vegetables. Let your ground be put in the nicest order—well grubbed and well ploughed and prepared, if it be but a single acre.—The seed be picked over and made clean—*fences good*, and stock kept off,—and in a word, try how well the thing shall be done, first; how much shall be done afterwards.

To return to *steeps*. We find in the Farmers' Cabinet a communication on the subject, from which we extract what strikes us as true and worthy of notice:

But in the midst of all this uncertainty, John Lawrence comes forth, the champion of a new doctrine; and, whatever might be the result, in his peculiarly simple lucid mode of argument, there can be no mistake or misunderstanding. He says,

“The effects of blight and smut, upon grain and vegetables of all kinds, are too common and well known to need description, but it is far different with the *cause*, to which, in my opinion, custom has assigned a most fanciful origin. To suppose that grain caught blight or smut-tiness from the seed, is, perhaps, about as rational as to attribute an accidental cold, to a defect in the *parental* constitution of the patient; and to steep the seed-grain, with the view of preserving the future crop from smut, is a proceeding equally sage, as if a man should apply to Dr. Bradley, or to any other Doctor of equal celebrity, for a medicine to be taken at Gunpowder Treason,* in order to cure a cold, which may possibly attack him the summer next ensuing! Now, all these affections, under whatever term, originate in obstructed circulation and the corruption of vegetable juices; and the immediate causes are, sudden changes of the atmosphere from opening heat to pinching cold, which instantaneously closes up the vegetable pores, and obstruct the circulation of the sap! Now, should these causes of the disease approve themselves legitimate, both in theory and experience, to what end are we troubling our heads with others, which can pretend to no certain ground whatever? How happened it with the crops before brining and liming came into fashion? It was then held, according to Tull, that a good season would cure the smut—the obvious interpretation of which is, that the matter depends entirely on the season.

In the year 1725, there was a general blight, which affected all the wheat alike, steeped or unsteeped; and I have known a field of wheat, the seed of which had been fashionably brined and doctored, blighted in those parts most exposed, particularly in those ears which stood up erect above the rest,† whilst the lower ears escaped; and it appeared plain, to demonstration, that the sheltered grain, or that which was fortunately out of the reach of the atmospheric stroke, owed little thanks to the doctor; while, to the exposed and blighted, there could be no longer any question about the power of prevention in the

steep. And how often have experimenters found their seed blighted or smutted, whilst their unbrined has escaped! And how often is even a part of a plant blighted, and part left sound? I have been informed by a man, who farmed near half a century, that he could never discover any difference, but that his dressed seed was equally liable with that which he sowed in its natural state; nay, that he had never scrupled to sow *smutty wheat*, from which he had grown as pure grain as from the purest seed!

Bradley, who was a whimsical and inaccurate reasoner, after a string of windy speculations on the cause of blight, and as knowing a prescription for the cure of smut—such an one as could be furnished by any one of us of the present day—concludes with, *Note*, “Many farmers steep their wheat in brine, and yet have plenty of smutty wheat, because they do not make their brine strong enough, and take their seed out too soon. When Dr. Sangrado's patient died, in spite of the infallible specific, he also declared, their misfortune arose because they had not been dosed enough!”

Now, that no evil accident of the winds or dews does often occur to blight or discolor a crop of wheat, is, happily, a common case; many believe that these blights are drawn to the fatal spot by barberry, or other deleterious bushes; but Mr. Marshall's grave account of the effects of the marvellous barberry-bush of Norfolk, has the following unfortunate conclusion. “The tail (of the blighted strip) pointed towards the south-west, so that probably the effect took place during a northeast wind”—no doubt it did; but if this bush could act as a conductor to the wind, any other might perform the same office; for we know too well, that in order to blight strips of grain, larger or smaller in length and dimensions, the north-east wind does not need either barberry or *goose-berry* bushes as conductors! But even the sagacious Tull himself, has fallen in with the popular notion, and with his antagonist Bradley, he mistakes the effect for the cause—supposing blight to be occasioned by insects, instead of attributing the generation of insects to the corruption consequent upon blights—a thing which admits of ocular proof.

Before I dismiss this subject, however, I would wish to be clearly understood: I by no means take upon me to assert the utter incapacity of infection in the smut of wheat, or the literal impossibility of an importation of flies from Hesse or Norway, but their *improbability* only, and want of foundation in experiment or fact. I should counsel no one to trust to unsound seed, when sound may be obtained, or, in case of necessity, to make use of the former, without taking every possible method to wash and purify it; for which purpose I should deem a strong soap-ley equal to anything; but as to steeping *sound wheat* for the prevention of next year's blights, it is a mere *abracadabra*, and stands upon the same foundation of rationality with blessing a thorn out of the flesh! But the ancients acted still more unreasonably; for in this case, when charms of red cloth and the feathers and heart of an owl, and all other such remedies failed, they threatened their deities with *bloody axes*! I have tried various fructifying steeps, solutions of nitre, sheep's dung, and I know not what, but without the smallest success.”

The following quotations are from Ellis: Case 1st. “The sickness in wheat, happens sometimes to only one side of the ear, while the other parts of the ear remain sound, as was once the case of a whole field of wheat, at Hazelmere, in Surrey, when only the west side of the ear was smutty, the rest free throughout the field; showing the disease to be occasioned by an *infectious wind*”—the east wind, of course.

“Case 2d. A man having but one field, it was sown for him with naked wheat-seed, by a neighboring farmer, who, wanting a little more seed to finish the field, sent for some of his own, that he had brined and limed—the latter proved smutty, but the former clean, although both were sown the same day; and, although it may be supposed that the unbrined seed may be sound seed, and the brined unsound, the result is of no consequence but to prove, that brining is of no utility in case of unsoundness.

“Case 3d. One of my neighbors, an ancient, curious farmer, not only changed his seed, but brined and limed it well, yet in the year 1740, he had a smutty crop—this seems to be owing to a *long frosty winter, cold spring and dry summer*.”

The following experiment, by Sir John Call, is extracted from the Board Communications, vol. 2, p. 428. “In the year 1797, when my men were threshing out my wheat, I desired them, as well as some of my neighbors, to save all the ears they met with, which were affected

with smut; thus collecting all I could, previous to the beginning of October; I found some ears wholly decayed; some with one, two, or more grains, apparently perfect, all which I caused to be rubbed out with the hand, into a bag of paper, smut and all together; and, after mixing and rubbing the grains in the smut, all I could get perfect out of the smutty ears were 72 grains, which were carefully planted, and marked, in a ridge amongst other wheat, in a field then under tillage: their growth, from the first, was similar to the rest of the field, and the following is a certificate of its state at harvest—signed by the Recorder of the parish, and two farmers of the neighborhood.

“We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having been requested, by Sir J. Call, to view and examine a field of wheat, then fit for reaping, and to take notice if we saw any difference in the appearance of some parts, when compared with others, do declare, that in a ridge, marked No. 2, (where 72 grains of smutty wheat, after being rubbed out in a bag and mixed up with the smut, and in that state had been planted) we only found two ears, out of about three hundred, which grew out of the stalks from the smutty seed, that had, apparently, smutty grains in them; and we found many smutty ears in other ridges of the field; so that it did not appear that the smut had been in particular in that part.

That, having examined a ridge, No. 5, sown with shrivelled wheats, the crop appeared as productive as any part of the field that was sown with the best seed-wheat.” Signed.

Aug. 2, 1798.

The above experiment, on the back of so many others of similar proof, is altogether decisive with me, as to smut, which, in all probability, has no more power of propagation, than has the rust of iron. But, granting the existence of the eggs of insects in the seed-grain—which is quite a distinct subject—a steep, or some other measure, is doubtless necessary for the purpose of destroying them, although it can have no possible efficacy in the prevention of blights from the inclemency of the weather; but even this can possibly be better effected upon a kiln, where a degree of heat might be given, sufficient to destroy animal life, without, in the smallest degree, injuring the vegetative power; for Tull tells us of an “honest yeoman, who practised kiln-drying wheat, in order that it might be protected from the weevil, who would show that every grain of it would grow, after being kept seven years.” T.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

At the “Farmers' Festival,” held at Georgetown, Mass. eighteen teams engaged in the ploughing match. The Salem Gazette says:

“In the hall for domestic manufactures we noticed a rich exhibition of useful articles. The number of entries was about 149, comprizing the usual variety. The display of hearth rugs was highly creditable to the taste and industry of those who made them. Among the articles exhibited was a silk gown made by a lady now 93 years of age, from silk of her own raising. The chairman of the committee pleasantly suggested to the Trustees the expediency of offering a premium to that *young lady* who should produce a similar gown, as her own handywork; and then as the best reward that could be given to the best *young farmer* in the county, the young lady herself.”

Of the Fair at New-Haven, the New England Farmer says:

“The exhibitions of the day were distinguished by a team of more than three hundred yoke of working oxen from the neighboring towns. The cattle, with scarcely an exception, were almost red and marked every where with the Devon blood. There were many animals of pure Devon, we presume descended from the stock presented some years since by Mr. Coke, now Lord Leicester, one of the best breeders of Devons in England, to the Messrs. Hurlbut, of Connecticut. The cattle were not only remarkable for their size, color and form, but likewise, and particularly, for high condition, showing excellent keeping, and likewise for very skilful training. It would be difficult to conceive of a show of this kind in this respect more gratifying or honorable.

At two o'clock an address was delivered in the church.—The reports were read, and the premiums announced. The proceeds of one of the farms presented for premium, exceeded \$4000: the size of the farm was 160 acres.—

*The 5th of November.

†A writer objects, “You attribute smut, blight, &c., to a defect in the crop—now this cannot be the cause, for the largest, tallest, and finest ears of my crop of the present year are most affected; the lower ears have generally escaped.”

We are promised a copy of the report on farms, which was drawn up with great care, and shall lay it as soon as received before our readers."

CURING FODDER.

In the Carolina Planter we find a method of curing fodder, thus piquantly described:

"A pole is placed in the ground, at the spot where you intend to stack. Four other poles, or fence rails, if your stack be small, are placed around the centre pole about a foot or more from the bottom, and then all tied together at the top, with a grape-vine or any thing handy, forming a cone. Place some brush or a few rails at the bottom, so as to raise the fodder a little off the ground. Then commence laying your fodder in single bundles around this cone, and when you have finished, it will be a *hollow stack*. The air having free passage underneath the stack, will circulate in the hollow, and the fodder will finish curing in the shade and unexposed to the weather. You may cure and stack pea-vines in the same way.

"For this improvement, as I conceive it to be, I am indebted to an agricultural friend who has had 40 years experience in planting, and who had all his life followed the 'good old way' of curing and stacking fodder, until about two years ago he happened to learn from an *Agricultural paper*—not an *'old negro'*, that the best mode of curing hay, &c. was to expose it but little to the sun, he conceived his plan of stacking fodder so as to have it cured partly in the shade. He has adopted the plan for the last two years, and thinks he makes better fodder by it, and certainly runs less risk of weather. I have also had my fodder stacked in the same way, and am much pleased with the plan; and I now send it to you to make 'book knowledge' of it. FOENUM.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

MANURE.

The importance of manure to farms, whether productive or not is conceded by all farmers of intelligence, yet there are but few who will take the pains necessary to obtain and apply all their farm can produce. Judge Buel in his admirable book, styled "The Farmer's Companion," a copy of which should be in the hands of every cultivator of the soil, suggests a plan for procuring manure more simple than any other that has come under my observation. It is at the same time, a plan which is attainable by every farmer.

Fence off a small lot, if the barn-yard is not large enough, adjacent to the barn, of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the stock intended to be wintered. Incline the sides to the middle by the use of the scraper or the shovel, so that the urine and other liquids will run down and its gases not be lost, but be absorbed by all the solid material. Throw all the trash of the farm, such as weeds and the dirt from the bottom of the ditches, with the manure from the stable, into this lot during the summer, spring and fall, and in the winter feed the stock there with corn, fodder, hay and straw. In the spring the farmer will have a surprising quantity of manure, which only needs to be carted to the weak or poor parts of land, to show the benefits of the system. The barn-yard should be the heart of the farm, supplying the vital principle to every part of it. Within its compass the food of the plants to be raised—should be manufactured, and cooked; prepared for the time when they are ready to consume it. There is nothing more apparent than the fact, that animals cannot live without food. Nothing is more plain than the fact that the more nutritious the food, the better and the faster will the animal thrive. And the new-school farmers consider it equally plain that plants require food to sustain them. If the good ground does not yield to them that sustenance from which they draw vigor and make bountiful returns to the cultivator, it is clear as the noon day sun, that they should be fed, and even if the juices of the earth are of themselves sufficient to mature plants, in nine cases out of ten their yield can be increased by affording to them a richer and a better kind of food. Do these assertions need proof? I will grant indeed that systematic farming, by a proper alternative of crops, by the culture of grasses and clover, which is becoming so common among our graziers, the necessity for made manure, is in a great measure obviated. But this by no means proves that even with them such manures are useless, or that the rich food which may be prepared for the soil, as we have suggested, should be indolently neglected, or worse, permitted to taint the neighboring atmos-

phere by their evaporating gasses. It is very commonly the case that on these farms, extensive and rich as they generally are, some poor spots are found which need to be improved faster than they can be by grass and clover; and the means employed to effect this end is uncouth and wasteful in the extreme. Upon such points are hauled and fed out to the stock, the fodder and corn. The stock is permitted to trample at large upon the whole pasture, and its excrements and urine, left exposed during the whole winter, to the wasteful influences of winds, rains, and sun. The opening of spring completes the process, and the farmer congratulates himself on his successful effort to improve his land. I think that some system of the kind recommended by Judge Buel, with proper modifications, will be found advantageous even to our largest farmers. For if a thing is good in itself and economical in itself, the greater the scale on which it is practiced, the greater will be the good and the greater will be the saving. It is a common saying among us wasteful farmers, that, "a Yankee farmer would grow rich on what we throw away," and if in fact they could do so, why do we who are so anxious to grow rich, waste any thing that will bring about so desirable a consummation? Let some of our graziers, with their thousand acre farms, answer this question, for it is one pertinent to the question under discussion. REFORM.

ADDRESS OF NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq.

Before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia County, on the 8th October, 1840.

(Concluded.)

Let us now see what are the prices obtained for what is raised. Wheat is higher in England—flesh markets are higher. But wheat forms only one-fourth of the crop—and, on the other hand, the great staple, wool, is dearer here—potatoes are twice or thrice as high here—and, therefore, the English compete with us in our own market—turnips, cabbages, all vegetables generally dearer; so that, after all, taking the average, farm produce is not higher, or very little higher, in England, while all the materials of raising it are much higher there—so that, on the whole, farming ought to be as lucrative in Pennsylvania as in England.

With regard to wages, it may sound strangely, yet I believe it to be true, that the real interest of all farmers is that wages should be high, and for this reason. A labouring man is not a mere machine—a human poor-box into whose mouth is put a daily number of cents never to reappear, but a living being with wants and desires, which he will not fail to gratify the moment he possesses the means. If he can earn only a scanty pittance, just enough to keep him alive, he starves on accordingly—his food bread and water, a half-fed, half-clad, wholly untaught animal, with a useless mouthful of carnivorous teeth. But if his wages increase, he instantly employs them in comforts; in cloths for himself and family; and, as he rises in the scale, ventures on the taste of meat. He employs a tailor—a shoemaker—a hatter—a butcher—and these, in turn, purchase the materials of their trade from the farmer himself. The labourer becomes thus a customer of himself, and the payer of the other customers—and the farmer receives back, with abundant interest, the difference which he advances in the first instance between high wages and low wages. It is for this reason that one of our shrewdest farmers used to say, yes, give our labourers good wages and they will buy our beef. Thus, too, the bounties of Providence go round, a beneficent circle—and, after making the labourer better fed, better clad, better taught—in short, a better man, the farmer himself is richer for the very benefits he dispenses. Depend upon it, there is no surer sign of national prosperity than high wages—and God grant that for many a long year it may be the lot of our countrymen, who subsist by the labour of their hands, to work well—to be paid well—and to live well.

And now we come to the real reason why our crops do not equal those of England. It is, that our farms are all too large—too large for the means we employ in farming them. Agriculture is the only pursuit I know, where the owner does not employ his capital in his business. He rents or buys a large farm, and then has nothing left to stock it with. He might as well rent a large store without goods enough to fill a single corner of it. In England, it is supposed necessary, before renting land, that the tenant should have a working capital, of thirty or forty dollars an acre, to employ. It is calculated that,

besides lime and other enriching substances, the cost of the mere animal manures applied to the soil of England, amounts to three hundred millions of dollars; being more than the value of the whole of its foreign commerce. Yet the grateful soil yields back with interest all that is thus lavished upon it. And so it would do here, if we would only trust the earth with any portion of our capital. But this we rarely do. A farmer who has made any money spends it not in his business, but in some other occupation. He buys more land when he ought to buy more manure; or he puts out his money in some joint stock company, to convert sunshine into moonshine—or he buys shares in some gold mine or lead mine. Rely upon it, our richest mine is the barn-yard, and that whatever temptations stocks or shares may offer, the best investment for a farmer is *live stock* and *plough-shares*.

Another defect of our farming is that we do not raise sheep enough. Some years since, we were among the first to import the merinos, and to indulge in the wilderness of that extravagance, until we had secured vast numbers of these high-priced animals, without any previous accumulation of roots to sustain them, and then found that we should have to purchase expensive food for them. That at once disenchanted us. It was then seen that not only in palaces but in sheep-folds "a favourite has no friends." To enthusiasm succeeded disappointment and disgust, and these unhappy victims were sacrificed to the knife for no other crime than their appetite. We have not yet outgrown this horror—but it was entirely our own fault. There are many parts of the State where sheep would take care of themselves, in the woods, during the greater part of the year—and the root-crops would furnish a cheap and wholesome support during the remainder.

And this leads to the great improvement, which, of all others, we most need, which is the multiplication of root-crops.

No soil can withstand a succession of grain crops; and instead of letting it lie fallow in order to recruit from its exhaustion, as was the old plan, the better practice now is to plant in the same field a crop of roots. These draw their nourishment from a lower region than the grain crops do; they derive a great part of their food from the atmosphere, by their large leaves, which at the same time shelter the soil from the extreme heats; they provide a fresh and juicy food for cattle during the winter, thus enabling us to keep a large stock, which, in addition to the profit on them, furnish abundant manure with which to return to the grain crops. Now this should be our effort—more roots—more cattle—more manure—than more grain. We cannot much err in the choice of these roots. Common turnips, Swedish turnips, mangle wurzel, are all good, though in various degrees; but perhaps the sugar-beet will be found the best of all—not for the purpose, at least at present, of making sugar—but as the most nutritious food for cattle, and the most milk-producing vegetable for cows in winter. These root crops will grow abundantly; and what I should specially desire to see, is that we would confide in our long and mild autumns, and see if they would not yield us a crop of roots planted immediately as the grain harvest were removed, so as to be ready by winter for the cattle.

Another thing which we should strive to amend is the unfarmerlike and slovenly appearance of our fields. Clean cultivation is like personal neatness to an individual, a great attraction to a farm; but who can see without mortification, our fields of Indian corn or potatoes, just as they are verging to maturity, outtopped and stifled by a rival crop of weeds, which seem waiting with impatience for the removal of the real crops, when they and all their seed may take exclusive possession of the ground! The rule of farming should be, never to let any thing grow in our fields which we did not put there, and the value as well as the beauty of the crop would more than pay the expense of removing these noxious intruders.

Nor do we pay sufficient attention to our gardens. We are too often content with a small enclosure where a few peas and beans and a little salad are left to struggle with a gigantic family of weeds, not to speak of the frequent inroads from the pigs; and what can be saved comes at last on our tables the scanty companions of the masses of animal food which form almost our exclusive subsistence. For such a wilderness, how easy would it be to substitute the cheap and wholesome luxury of many vegetables which would grow without the least trouble, and, while they gave variety to our tables, would diminish our excessive and expensive use of animal food!

The same want of neatness pervades the exterior of our dwellings. We look in vain for the trim grass-plot, the nice border, the roses, the climbing vines, and all the luxuriance of our native wild flowers. These cheap and easy works—which seem trifles—makes up the great mass of our enjoyments; they are the innocent occupations of the young members of the family—the elegant luxury of them all; and they impress even a passing stranger with a sense of the taste and ease of the farmer.

In fruits, too, we are deficient. Our climate invites us to plant; and there is scarcely a single fruit which will not grow in the open air, and all of them prosper with a little shelter. Undoubtedly there are insects which infest them; but these, care will exterminate. Undoubtedly some species are short-lived; but it is easy to provide a succession—and even many productions which we used to think uncongenial to our climate, will succeed if we will only try them. For instance, I am satisfied, from my own experience, that every farmer may have his patch of grapes quite as readily as he can his patch of beans or peas. He has only to plant his cuttings, as he would Indian corn, at sufficient distance to work them with the hoe-harrow. They will live through the winter without any covering and with less labour than Indian corn, because the corn requires replanting every year, while the vines will last for a century. He will thus provide a healthful pleasant fruit for his family use, or a profitable article for the market.

I was about to name one more improvement, but I hesitate about it—I mean the substitution of oxen for horses on farms. All the theory is in favour of the ox. He costs little, works hard, he eats little, and when we have done with him he is worth more than when we began—whereas a horse costs much, eats much, and when he dies is worth comparatively nothing. Yet, after all, it will be difficult to bring the ox into fashion. He has a failing which, in this country, is more fatal than madness to a dog—he cannot “go ahead”—and it seems a severe trial for our impatient American nature to creep behind an ox-plough, or to doze in an ox-cart. And then there is a better reason, in small farms, were both oxen and horses cannot be kept for the preference of the horse. The ox can do only farm-work, and is utterly useless for the road. He is of no benefit to the farmer's family. We can neither make a visit with him, nor go to church with him, nor go to court with him—and if the present immense political assemblies are to continue in fashion, they would be like the buffalo meetings in the prairies, and it would be more difficult than it now is in political conventions to find out whose ox gored his neighbour's.

There was one caution which I would have ventured to offer some years ago—against the indulgence of expensive habits of living, and an undue preference of things foreign, over the fruits of our own industry—but which, I rejoice to think, is no longer necessary. Long may it continue so. Simplicity and frugality are the basis of all independence in farmers. If our mode of living be plain, it belongs to our condition—if our manners seem cold or even rough, they are at least natural—and their simple sincerity will gain nothing by being polished into duplicity. Though Italian mantel-pieces and folding-doors are indispensable to happiness in cities, they are not necessary to the welcome of country hospitality. If a finer gloss be given to foreign fabrics, let us be content with the simple dresses which come from our own soil and our own industry; they may not fit us quite as well, but rely on it, they become us far better; and if we must needs drink, let us prefer the unadulterated juice of our own orchards to all exotic fermentations—even to that bad translation into French of our own cider called champagne.

I have spoken of farms and of farming, let me add a few words about the farmer. The time was, when it was the fashion to speak of the Pennsylvania farmer as a dull, plodding person, whose proper representative was the Conestoga horse by his side; indifferent to the education of his children, anxious only about his large barn, and when the least cultivated part of the farm was the parlour. These caricatures, always exaggerated, have passed away, and the Pennsylvania farmer takes his rank among the most intelligent of his countrymen, with no indisposition for improvements beyond the natural caution with which all new things should be considered before they are adopted. But an unwillingness to try what is new, forms no part of the American character. How can it be, since our whole government is a novelty—our whole system of laws is undergoing constant changes—

and we are daily encountering, in all the walks of life, things which startle the more settled habits of the old world. When such novelties are first presented, the European looks back to know what the past would think of it—the American looks forward to find how it will affect the future—the European thinks of his grandfathers—the American of his grandchildren. There was once a prejudice against all these things—against what was called theory and book-farming—but that absurdity has passed away. In all other occupations, men desire to know how others are getting on in the same pursuits elsewhere; they inform themselves of what is passing in the world, and are on the alert to discover and adopt improvements. The farmers have few of these advantages—they do not meet daily at exchanges to concentrate all the news of commerce—they have no factories, where all that is doing among their competitors abroad is discussed—no agents to report the slightest movements which may affect their interests. They live apart—they rarely come together, and have no concert of action. Now, this defect can be best supplied by reading works devoted to their interests, because these may fill up the leisure hours which might otherwise be wasted in idleness or misemployed in dissipation—and as some sort of newspaper is almost a necessary of life, let us select one which, discarding the eternal violence of party politics shall give us all that is useful or new in our profession. This Society has endeavoured to promote such a one in the *FARMER'S CABINET*, a monthly paper, exclusively occupied with the pursuits of agriculture—where we may learn what is doing in our line, over all the world, at so cheap a rate, that for a dozen stalks of corn, or a bushel of wheat or potatoes, we may have a constant source of pleasing and useful information. I think, however, that we must prepare ourselves for some startling novelties in farming. We were taught in our youth to consider fire and water as the deadliest foes. They are at last reconciled, and their union has produced the master-power of the world. Steam has altered the whole routine of human labour—it has given to England alone, the equivalent in labour of four hundred millions of men. As yet commerce and manufactures alone have felt its influence, but it cannot be that this gigantic power will long be content to remain shut up in factories and ships. Rely upon it, steam will before long run off the track into the fields, for, of all human employments, farm-work is at this moment the most dependent on mere manual labour. Be not, therefore, surprised if we yet live to see some steam plough making its hundred furrows in our fields—or some huge engine, like the extinct mammoth, roving through the western forests, and mowing down the woods, like a cradler in the harvest-field. Wild as this seems, there is nothing in it stranger than what we have all witnessed already. When Fulton and Oliver Evans first talked to us about the steam-boat and the rail-road, we thought them insane, and already we enjoy more than they ever anticipated in their most sanguine moments. One of these applications of steam—the raising of water for agriculture—I have already attempted, in my own small way. You know that the greatest enemy of our farming is the drought of midsummer, when all vegetation withers, and the decaying crops reproach us with suffering the magnificent rivers by their side to pass away. In the southern climates of the old world, men collect with great toil the smallest rills, and make them wind over their fields—the hand-bucket of Egypt, and water-wheel of Persia, all the toilsome contrivance of manual labour, are put in requisition to carry freshness and fertility over fields not wanting them more than our own. With far greater advantages, absolutely nothing has yet been done in that branch of cultivation; may we not hope that these feeble means of irrigation may be superseded by steam, when a few bushels of coal may disperse over our fields, from our exhaustless rivers, abundant supplies of water.

All these improvements which may adorn or benefit our farms, are recommended to us not only by our own individual interests, but by the higher sentiment of our duty to the country. This is essentially a nation of farmers. No where else is so large a portion of the community engaged in farming; no where else are the cultivators of the earth more independent or so powerful. One would think that in Europe the great business of life was to put each other to death; for so large a proportion of men are drawn from the walks of productive industry and trained to no other occupation except to shoot foreigners *always*, and their own country-men *occasionally*; while here, the whole energy of all the nation is

directed with intense force upon peaceful labour. A strange spectacle this, of one, and one only, unarmed nation on the face of the earth! There is abroad a wild struggle between existing authorities and popular pretensions, and our own example is the common theme of applause or denunciation. It is the more important then for the farmers of this country to be true to their own principles. The soil is theirs—the government is theirs—and on them depends mainly the continuance of their system. That system is, that enlightened opinion, and the domestic ties are more stable guarantees of social tranquility than mere force, and that the government of the plough is safer, and, when there is need, stronger than the government of the sword. If the existing dissensions of the old world are to be settled by two millions of soldiers, all ours will soon be decided by two millions of voters. The instinct of agriculture is for peace—for the empire of reason, not of violence—of votes, not of bayonets. Nor shall we, as freemen and members of a domestic and fireside profession, hesitate in our choice of the three great master influences which now rule the world—force, opinion, and affection—the *cartridge-box*, the *ballot-box*, and the *band-box*.

VALUABLE CATTLE.—We have had an opportunity to inspect the extraordinary cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, brought out in the ship Philadelphia, Capt. Morgan, from London; and it is with no ordinary pleasure we state that the importation is one of the most valuable to our country at large that we have ever known to arrive here from Europe. It consists of the following:

Matchless, Hereford Cow, formerly Spot—first prize cow at the Royal Agricultural Society, against all England.
Young Prize, 1 year old Bull, Hereford, son of *Matchless*—shown with his dam.

Martha,	4 year old Cow, Hereford.	
Ellen,	5 “ “ “	
Lucy,	1 “ “ “	Heifer,
Primrose,	1 “ “ “	“
Rarity,	1 “ “ “	“
Perfection,	1 “ “ “	“
Catharine,	1 “ “ “	“
Eliza,	1 “ “ “	{ half Here. &
Cherry,	6 “ “ “	{ half Dur.
Chary,	2 “ “ “	Durham.

Cart Stud Colt, 1 year old Sampson.
Cart Mare, 6 do. Flower.
Neapolitan Sow, Mrs. Trollop and her family of 8.
Berkshire Boar—Capt. Marratt.
Berkshire Sow—Molly.
“ “ Betty
“ “ Susan.
“ “ Sally.
Neapolitan Sow Hannah.
19 Cotswold Rams.

Total cost, £2,739 9s. 0d.

The cow *Matchless* is probably the finest animal of the kind that ever came over. She took the prize at the great show at Oxford. She cost, landed here, about \$1100. Mr. Webster who saw her at Oxford, and again here previous to her being landed, spoke of her as one of the finest animals he had ever seen.

The mare *Flower* is one of the largest horses ever brought over, and the stud is of the same character; they are intended to improve the breed of draft horses. It is well known that those horses draw two tons and upwards.

The Berkshire Pigs are of a class which, for form and symmetry, are not to be surpassed.

The 19 Cotswold Sheep are of the largest and finest kind; they shear from 10 to 17 pounds of wool, and are celebrated for their mutton.

It is not necessary to describe every animal, although they richly deserve a full notice.

The importation does great credit to their enterprising and public spirited owners, who are Erastus Coming, of Albany, and Wm. H. Southam, of Jefferson Co., N. Y. The latter gentleman went purposely to Europe to make this selection. Besides the trouble and risk he has incurred, he has paid for them upwards of \$13,000, landed here. The introduction of a choice and valuable stock, from the best farms in England, is of the highest importance to our country at large, as it enriches all; and the gentleman who have had the enterprise and public spirit to make this investment, deserves the thanks of the public.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times*.

From the New York Spirit of the Times.
STEWART'S STABLE ECONOMY.

Indigestion of the Food.—Men, particularly household men, who do not work for what they eat, often have indigestion for several successive years. They are said to have a weak stomach, or to be troubled with bile. They are always complaining, never quite well, yet never very ill. The stomach is truly weak. It wants energy, it acts slowly, often imperfectly; yet it is not wholly inactive. It rarely loses all control over the food. The horse seldom suffers under a similar complaint; when indigestion does occur in him, it is serious again, soon cured, or soon producing death. In men the disease usually termed indigestion, ought perhaps to have another name, for all or most of the food does undergo the process of digestion although it may be performed very slowly. The indigestion I am about to speak of in the horse, has been termed acute. It ought to be called complete; or rather, that in man should be termed difficult. After this explanation, the reader need not confound indigestion in man with indigestion in the horse. They are totally different. The structure of the horse's stomach, and the nature of his food, account, to a certain extent, for the difference. But in man, the digestion is difficult, in the horse it is not performed.

It is very obvious that the stomach in health must exercise a peculiar, control over the food, which does not putrify, nor ferment, as it would were it kept equally warm and moist in any place but the stomach. So long as the stomach is able to digest the food, it suffers neither putrefaction nor fermentation. But it sometimes happens that the stomach loses its power. It becomes unable to digest the food, or to exercise any control over its changes.

Now, when the horse's stomach ceases to digest, one of two things usually takes place. Either the food remains in the stomach without undergoing any change, or it runs into fermentation. In the one case the horse is often foundered; in the other he is griped, he takes what I shall here call a colic.

Founder is an inflammation of the feet, generally of the fore feet, but sometimes of them all. It is not apparent why a load of undigested food in the stomach should produce a disease in the feet; yet it is well known that it does so. There seems to be some untraced connexion between the feet and the stomach, and some theories have been made on the subject, but I have heard none worth notice; we do not even know why in one case the food remains unchanged, and in another undergoes fermentation. Perhaps it depends a good deal upon the quantity of water that happens to be present with the food.

An overloaded stomach is one of the causes of indigestion. If a horse reach the corn-chest, or in any other way obtain a large meal of grain, he will be very likely to take colic in an hour or more after he gets water. If water be withheld he may founder, but colic will not occur, unless there be much water previously in the stomach or bowels. Those who are experienced in these matters know how to manage a horse after he has been gorged with food. They give him no water all that day, and none on the next till evening. Then they give only a little at a time, and often till thirst be quenched. If he be a slow-horse he goes to work, but if his work be fast he must remain at home, having, however, a good deal of walking exercise. In this way the stableman prevents what he calls the gripes, colic, or batts. He is ignorant of the mode in which water operates, but experience has taught him that it has something to do with the disease. Founder, it is true, may happen, but that is usually regarded as a more curable malady than the other. It is not so deadly, but I shall presently show that colic can be cured sooner, and with more certainty than founder.

Stagers.—A kind of apoplexy is sometimes produced by the presence of undigested food in the stomach. In this country the disease is not common, and there is nothing like it when the food ferments. Obstinate constipation, and sometimes complete obstruction of the bowels, are the occasional results of indigestion.

The Process of Fermentation must be familiar to almost every body. Grain, or other vegetable matter, when thrown into a heap, moistened, and heated to a certain point, soon undergoes a change. The principal phenomenon attending which is the evolution of air in great abundance, more perhaps than twenty or thirty times the bulk of the article from which it is extracted. When this process takes place in the stomach, the horse's life is in danger, for he has no power like some other animals to belch up the air. Distension of the stomach and bowels

rapidly succeeds, and runs so far as to rupture them. If the stomach or bowels do not give way, life may be destroyed by inflammation or strangulation of the bowels, or the mere pain of distension may produce death before there is time either for rupture, inflammation, or strangulation. The disease sometimes cures itself, the air not being very abundant, or being evacuated by passing through the bowels; but very often the horse dies in from four to twelve hours. Sometimes he dies in two, and sometimes not till he has been ill for eighteen or twenty-four. The disease goes under various names. In different places it is termed gripes, the batts, fret, colic, flatulent colic, spasmodic colic, enteritis, inflamed bowels, and acute indigestion. It has been described by only one author with whom I am acquainted, and he speaks of it as a rare disease. All who have written treatises on veterinary medicine have seen the disease several times, but they mistake it for some others to which they have given names, according to the appearances they have seen on dissecting the horse after death. Thus one describes the symptoms, and attributes them to inflammation of the bowels; another to spasms of the bowels; a third to strangulation; a fourth to rupture of the diaphragm, and so on with far too many more. All these, and several others, are the effect of fermentation of the food either in the stomach or in the bowels. The cause has been overlooked and death traced only to the effects of the cause. The disease which is treated and described by authors and teachers as inflamed bowels, spasmodic colic, strangulation, ruptured stomach, ruptured diaphragm, is in 136 out of 137 cases neither more nor less at the beginning than a distension of the stomach and bowels by air. I know this by my own practice, of which in reference to this disease, I have kept a record during eighteen months. For the sake of brevity in reference, I shall term it

Colic.—I got a little out of my limits to speak of this disease. I do so for four reasons. In the first place, the disease is deadly; it destroys more heavy draught-horses than all others put together. In the second place, I can show how it may be cured with infallible certainty, if it be taken in time. In the third place; the disease requires immediate relief; the horse may be dead, or past cure before the medical assistant can be obtained. And in the fourth place, the nature of the disease and its treatment are not known, or they are too little known by the veterinarian. These circumstances induce me to digress a little from the proper object of this work; and I think they are of sufficient importance to render apology unnecessary. I will, however, be brief. In another place I will enter into details which would be improper in this.

The Causes of Colic are rather numerous. I have already said that an overloaded stomach is one, particularly when water is given either immediately before, or immediately after an extraordinary allowance of food; but water directly after even an ordinary meal is never very safe. It washes the food into the bowels before it has been sufficiently changed by the stomach, before it has become in a certain degree insusceptible of fermentation, which in many cases begins in the bowels, though in by far the greatest number of cases it begins in the stomach; a third cause is a sudden change of diet, from hay, for instance to grass, or from oats to barley; but an allowance, particularly a large allowance of any food to which the horse has not been accustomed, is liable to produce colic. Some articles produced it oftener than others. Raw potatoes, carrots, turnips, green meat, seem more susceptible of fermentation than hay or oats; barley than beans; wheat and peas more than barley. Such at least they have seemed to me, but it is probable that in the cases from which I have drawn my conclusions, sudden change and quantity may have had as much to do in producing colic as the fermentable nature of the food. Haste in feeding is a common cause; if the horse swallow his food very greedily, without sufficient mastication he is very liable to colic.

Heavy draught-horses are almost the only subjects of colic, and among the owners of them it is difficult to meet with an old farmer or carter who has not lost more than one. Light, fast-working horses are rarely troubled with it, and few die of it. The difference is easily explained. Heavy, slow working horses are long in the yoke, they fast till their appetite is like a raven's; when they come home they get a large quantity of grain all at once, and they devour it in such haste that it is not properly masticated, and the stomach is suddenly overloaded. Possibly the quantity may not be very great, yet it is eaten

too fast. The juice by which the food should be digested cannot be made in such a hurry, at least not enough of it; and add to this the rapid distension of the stomach; more deliberate mastication and deglutition would enable this organ to furnish the requisite quantity of gastric juice, and to dilate sufficiently to contain the food with ease. In fast feeding, the stomach is taken too much by surprise.

Light horses are usually fed oftener, and with more regularity. They receive grain so often that they are not so fond of it; not disposed to eat too much; and the nature of their work often destroys the appetite, even when abstinence has been unusually prolonged.

The bulk of the food, however, has a great deal to do with this disease. An overloaded stomach will produce it in any kind of horse, but those who have the bowels and stomach habitually loaded are always in greatest danger. Horses that get little corn must eat a large quantity of roots or of fodder, as much as the digestive apparatus can control. The stomach and bowels cannot act upon any more, and that which they cannot act upon runs speedily into fermentation.

This seems to be the principal reason why slow-work horses are so much more liable to disease than fast-workers. When the pace reaches seven or eight miles an hour, the belly will not carry a great bulk of food, and so much is given that the horse has no inclination to load his bowels with fodder. There is never, or very rarely, more food than the stomach, the bowels, and the juices of these can act upon.

Symptoms of Colic.—The horse is taken suddenly ill. If at work, he slackens his pace; attempts to stop, and when he stops he prepares to lie down; sometimes he goes down as if shot the moment he stands, or is allowed to stand; at slow work he sometimes quickens his pace and is unwilling to stand. In the stable he begins to paw the ground with his fore feet, lies down, rolls, sometimes quite over, lies on his back; when the distension is not great he lies tolerably quiet, and for several minutes. But when the distension and pain are greater, he neither stands nor lies a minute; he is no sooner down than he is up. He generally starts all at once, and throws himself down again with great violence. He strikes the belly with his hind feet, and in moments of comparative ease he looks wistfully at his flanks. When standing he makes many and fruitless attempts to urinate; and the keeper always declares there is "something wrong with the water." In a little while the belly swells all round, or it swells most on the right flank. The worst, the most painful cases, are those in which the swelling is general; sometimes it is very inconsiderable, the air being in small quantity, or not finding its way into the bowels. As the disease proceeds, the pain becomes more and more intense. The horse dashes himself about with terrible violence. Every fall threatens to be his last. The perspiration runs off him in streams. His countenance betrays extreme agony, his contortions are frightfully violent, and seldom even for an instant suspended.

After continuing in this state for a brief period, other symptoms appear, indicating rupture or inflammation, or of the approach of death without either. These, and the treatment they demand, I need not describe. The horse may either be cured, or a veterinarian may be obtained before inflammation or other consequences of the distension can take place.

Treatment of the Colic.—The treatment consists in arresting the fermentation, and in re-establishing the digestive powers. There are many things that will do both. In mild cases a good domestic remedy in common use among old-fashioned people who have never heard of inflamed, spasmed, or strangulated bowels, is whiskey and pepper, or gin and pepper. About half a tumbler of spirits with a teaspoonful of pepper, given in a quart bottle of milk or warm water, will often afford immediate relief. If the pain do not abate in twenty or thirty minutes, the dose may be repeated, and even a third dose is in some cases necessary. Four ounces of spirits of turpentine, with twice as much sweet oil, is much stronger, but if the horse is much averse to the medicine, turpentine is not always quite safe.

There is, however, a better remedy, which should always be in readiness wherever several draught-horses are kept. Take a quart of brandy, add to it four ounces of sweet spirit of nitre, and three ounces of cloves. In eight days this mixture or tincture is ready for use; the cloves may still remain in the bottle, but they are not to be given. Set the bottle past, and put a label upon it; call it

the "Colic Mixture." The dose is six ounces, to be given in a quart of milk or warm water every fifteen or twenty minutes till the horse be cured. Keep his head straight, and not too high when it is given. Do not pull out his tongue, as some stupid people do when giving a drink. If the horse be very violent, get him into a wide open place, where you will have room to go about him. If he will not stand till the drink be given, watch him when down, and give it, though he be lying, whenever you can get him to take a mouthful. But give the dose as quickly as possible. After that, rub the belly with a soft wisp, walk the horse about very slowly, or give him a good bed, and room to roll. In eighty cases out of ninety this treatment will succeed, provided the medicine be got over the horse's throat before his bowels become inflamed, or strangulated, or burst. The delay of half an hour may be fatal.

When the second dose does not produce relief, the third may be of double or treble strength. I have given a full quart in about an hour, but the horse was very ill.

In many cases the horse takes ill during the night, and is far gone before he is discovered in the morning. In such a case this remedy may prove too late, or it may not be proper; still if the belly be swelled let it be given, unless the veterinary surgeon can be procured immediately. In all cases it is proper to send for him at the beginning. You or your servants may not be able to give the medicine, or the disease may have produced some other which this medicine will not cure. If the veterinarian can be got in a few minutes, do nothing till he comes. But do not wait long.

The horse is sometimes found dead in the morning; his belly is always much swelled, and the owner is suspicious of poisoning. I have known much vexation arise from such suspicion, when a single glance at the belly might have shown from what the horse died. There is no poison that will produce this swelling, which is sometimes so great as to burst the surcingle. On dissection the stomach is frequently burst, the belly full of food, water and air, and the diaphragm ruptured. When death is slow, the bowels are always intensely inflamed, sometimes, burst, and often twisted. But these things will never happen when the treatment I have recommended is adopted at the very beginning.

The horse sometimes takes the disease on the road. If his pace be fast, he should stop at once. To push him on beyond a walk, even for a short distance, is certain death. The bowels are displaced, twisted, and strangulated, partly by the distension, but aided a great deal by the exertion; and no medicine will restore them to their proper position. A walk after the medicine is good, and the pace should not pass a walk.

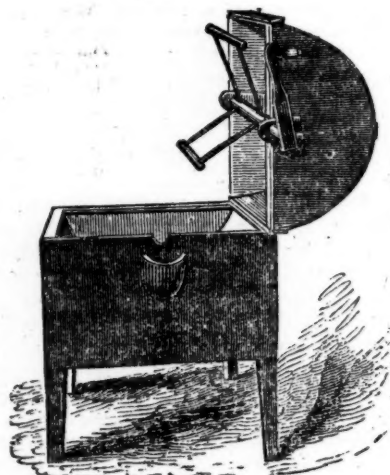
ON THE CULTURE OF SILK, &c.

We are very glad to mention that notwithstanding the reverses of many engaged in *Morus Multicaulis* speculations, the culture of silk still occupies steadily the attention of a very large and intelligent class of citizens, who are fully confident that it will yield a fair reward for the capital and labor employed in producing it. As one of the chief evidences of this impression, we may mention the fact that the journals devoted wholly or in part to the diffusion of information upon the various branches of silk manufacture are sufficiently patronized to warrant the regular publication of them. Among them we may note particularly "The Journal of the American Silk Society," of which the August number is now before us. It is a neatly printed monthly periodical of about thirty octavo pages, filled with practical essays, wholly upon the culture and fabrication of silk. The editor is Gideon B. Smith, Esq. who very ably fulfils the honorable duties of the office. The work is published in Baltimore.

American manufactures in the present state of advancement prove the especial utility of giving most liberal encouragement to efforts in departments yet in their infancy. We mentioned yesterday that American hatchets may be sold in Birmingham at a profit. It is known that Europe, and England especially, with all her wealth and the mighty stimulants to invention existing among an excessive population, is indebted to American ingenuity for some of the most valuable original machinery and for improvements upon old models, which are now in use. We believe that we are right in mentioning the present mode of making screws, an incalculable saving of labor, as a Yankee discovery. Certainly the manufacture of pins has undergone a revolution in Yankee hands. They are now made on a plan entirely differing from the former

English process. The heads, points, and even the piercing of the papers, are the work of one machine, which not only operates indefinitely faster, but makes the article in every respect better than by the method previously employed. We notice that the last trip of the steamboat Troy between New York and Albany was made at the rate of more than twenty miles an hour, a speed never approached on the European waters. The greatest performance we have ever noted in England was that of the Fire-King recently. She is called the swiftest steamer in the old world, and her maximum of effort was sixteen and a half miles an hour. A few days ago, if our memory serves us, a locomotive engine made by Mr. Norris ran four miles at the rate of eighty miles an hour. We need hardly add that the engines, both of Mr. Norris and of Mr. Baldwin, of this city, are so superior to those of European manufacture that they have the preference every where—in jealous England not excepted.

We have strayed somewhat from our first theme—but only for the purpose of calling to mind the magnificent march of American skill and enterprise in any instance in which it has a fair field for action. To return to the culture of silk: there can be no doubt that, if duly encouraged and protected, it will become secondary only to the culture of cotton in the United States, and in progress of time may become a staple of even greater importance to the country. The present efforts of the British India Co. and the plan actually organized to raise cotton in that country, will, in a few years, if steadily pursued, materially affect our exports. Capital and labor, especially in the South, may require new channels, and it appears to us that none is more likely to be followed than those of growing, reeling, spinning, and even weaving silk. Already improvements have been made here in certain parts of the culturist's art; and if the Legislatures of the States, Congress, societies, and liberal individuals will take the proper means to secure to the grower a reasonable reward in the commencement of the enterprise, it cannot be long before the regular demand will of itself be sufficient to encourage a regular supply, not only of the raw material, but of the manufactured article in its richest varieties.—*National Gazette.*



GALT'S CHURN.

These Churns possess all the advantage of the common barrel churn, and constructed so that the drum can be divided, allowing them to be thoroughly cleansed;—they work remarkably easy, and require not more than 15 to 20 minutes to do a churning. They are manufactured and for sale by ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co. of this city.

From the Picayune.

THE ARMY WORM.

The following well-written communication contains more minute and valuable particulars in relation to this destructive worm than we have yet seen in print. Investigations are now going forward by different scientific individuals in the city, which we hope will result in the discovery of some check for these disastrous visitations. It seems to us that the suggestion of lighting fires might be effectual with the moth, but could scarcely be of any service in destroying the worms.

Mr. Henderson will please accept our acknowledgments for the brief and intelligent description he has given us of the caterpillar and its operations.

Mr. Editor,—Having seen in your interesting hebdomadal a request that some one of your country readers

would favor you with a quantity of the caterpillar or army-worm, I accordingly send you a number of these voracious and destructive worms alive, and a few of the aurelia or chrysalis, being the change that the caterpillar undergoes previous to its metamorphosis into the moth or butterfly. I also send you a cotton stalk, that you may see how completely these worms strip the plants of its leaves, blossoms, buds, and young bolls or pods.

I put a number of the chrysalis in a glass shade, which were in a few days transformed into a dirty brown-colored, mealy-winged moth, somewhat similar in appearance to the moth commonly called the miller. These moths are believed to deposit their eggs on the reverse of the leaf. The young worm at first is not thicker than a fine needle. It eats a small portion of the under part of the leaf around it, without penetrating through. Having acquired strength, it ascends the upper side of the leaf, devouring every part, with the exception of the fibres, as you will see by the accompanying plant. While the myriads are engaged in their work of destruction, a sickly somewhat fetid smell exhales, and a noise is heard like a gentle rain, caused by the forcep-shaped mouths of the intruders devouring their food, and their excrements pattering on the leaves in their descent. The latter are so abundant that the ground under the plant is discolored.

Having heard that the plantations of my neighbors had been overrun with this scourge a short time before I perceived any signs, I flattered myself that I would escape; but going one morning into my field, I found it literally covered, and a few days sufficed to strip it entirely. Desirous of discovering the means of destroying the worm or arresting its ravages, I caused a quantity of roll-brimstone to be pulverized, and a spoonful put around the root of forty or fifty plants, thinking that the deleterious principle would be absorbed by the plant, and cause the worm to abandon it. This was attended with no effect. I caused two or three to be fumigated, but the worms remained on the leaves until they withered and the plant died. I then caused lime to be sprinkled on several rows of plants, in the morning, previous to the evaporation of the dew, that it might adhere to the leaf. This caused the caterpillars to abandon the surface and betake themselves to the under part of the leaf. I find the plants on which this experiment was made have not suffered as much as the others.

Some eight or ten evenings since, a considerable number of the moths came into my house, where, attracted by the light of the candles, they burnt their wings.

This circumstance made it recur to my memory that I had formerly heard old planters state they had arrested the ravages of these destructive worms by making numerous large fires in their fields after dark.

Three days previous to the visit of the caterpillar, my field presented a beautiful green appearance; the plants were covered with blossoms and bolls, and I had every reason to believe that I would make about 300 bales of cotton. Now it is sear and yellow, exhibiting a most desolate aspect, and I do not expect to make over 100 bales.

STEPHEN HENDERSON.

Baton Rouge, Sept. 25, 1840.

THE PRODUCE AND BUSINESS OF A GARDEN IN NOVEMBER.

Full grown crops of potatoes, carrots, parsneps, beets, or other roots, or tubers, intended for winter and spring use, should be taken out of the ground, and stored in convenient places out of the reach of frost. Michaelmas cauliflowers, now showing their heads, require attention lest they get frosted. The usual precaution is to pull up all those plants which have sizeable heads (and are consequently in jeopardy), and hang them up by the heels in a dry shed; or they may be pulled up, divested of their outer leaves, and laid close together, in dry earth or sand, in a spare melon or cucumber frame; when being covered with glass, or with mats when the weather is severe, the heads may be kept good for table till after Christmas. The heads of Cape broccoli, though not so tender as those of cauliflower, should have care bestowed to preserve them from sudden frost, which is sure to spoil the flavour, if it does not quite destroy them.

The common sorts of broccoli, which are not expected to yield heads till spring, if full grown and stand high on the leg, are very liable to be killed by severe frost in consequence of standing so high from the ground. To save them, it is an old custom among careful gardeners to lay them down on their side. This is done by opening a trench close to the stem of the first plant in the row, and

then inserting the spade deeply behind the root pressing it over into the trench, with the head lying on the earth raised from the trench: the second is laid in the same way towards the first, the third towards the second, and so on to the end. In doing this work, care is taken to cover the stem; for, if any part of this behind the leaves be exposed, it is sure to be frost-bitten. The dwarf growing sorts do not require laying down; but they should be highly earthed up.

Full growth celery should, in the course of this month, be fully earthed up to complete the blanching, and defend the stem from frost and rain. See that the spinach and young onion beds be cleared from weeds, and the former properly thinned before frost sets in. Asparagus beds must also have their winter dressing at this time. Lay about an inch or two of well rotted dung over the beds, and dig from the alleys earth enough to cover the dung, making all neat and smooth; in this state the beds remain till the beginning of March. Artichokes, if all cut and the stems broken down, must now be covered up for the winter. The roots are liable to be killed by the frost; but they are secured by laying eight or ten inches thick of loose litter dung all over the place occupied by the roots, and a foot or more on each side of the tuft of leaves, some of the lower ones being trimmed away to allow the litter to be placed close to the crowns. Over the litter earth is laid in a ridge to throw off the winter rains from the roots. Beds of sea kale should now be covered, not only to shelter from frost, but to induce an earlier growth in the spring. Where cardoons are cultivated they also should be finally earthed up.

Another crop of spring cabbage should now be planted; and a single row of red cabbage may be put in to come in early next summer for pickling. Sow succession crops of early peas, and mazagan beans to follow those sown last month. Take care of the cauliflower-plants, and all sorts of winter salad herbs, whether on the open borders or under glass; air is indispensable at all times, when it can be admitted with safety, in order to get them hardly before the depth of winter. Trench and dig vacant ground, laying it in ridges if heavy or wet. The walks or paths of a garden often require sweeping at this season; the fallen or falling leaves give it a dreary appearance, which can only be remedied by the rake and broom.

The mushroom bed made in September will now begin to bear; it will require particular attention in adjusting the quantity of covering to the internal heat of the bed, and to that of the atmosphere. A uniform milk-warm degree of heat is requisite, and this can only be maintained by adding to or diminishing the quantity of covering. If the mushrooms do not appear, and the mould looks dusty and dry, a gentle sprinkling of tepid water, and a little extra covering, may bring them forward.

Fruit trees, as the vine, pear, apple, &c., as well as all sorts of small fruit trees, may now be pruned. Peach and nectarine trees should not have their winter pruning till March; but it is a good plan to unnaill all the bearing shoots from the wall and let them remain so till the pruning season. The purpose of this is to delay the flowering, by removing the shoots out of the reflected heat of the sun during January and February.

All removals of fruit trees should, if not already done, be performed early in this month. They succeed much better now than at any after period. The old adage says—

"He that would a good tree have,
Must bury the old leaves in the grave;"

signifying that the fall of the leaves indicates when the tree can be most safely transplanted.

New shrubberies may now be planted, and old ones may be pruned and replenished with young plants, whether shrubs or forest trees. To ensure success in these manoeuvres, the ground intended to be planted should be trenched, and the surface laid in due form; next, the holes or pits should be all opened, ready to receive the trees or shrubs. In taking up the plants the roots should be damaged as little as possible, and while out of the ground, should not be suffered to get dry, or be parched by the sun or wind. In planting they should not be placed deeper than they were before: make a cone of mould in the centre of the hole; on this set the plant, laying out its roots regularly all round, then cover up with the finest of the soil, so that each root may be separately bedded, giving the plant a lifting shake now and then that this may be more certainly the case. When the root is thus covered up the covering must be well and firmly trodden with the feet to keep the plant steady in its place; and if tall it may require a stake to secure it in its position against the wind.

THE BRIDE.—The writings of Washington Irving abound in pictures, which, for delicacy, taste, and truth, are not surpassed by any writers in the English language. The following is an exquisite passage from a chapter in his *Bracebridge Hall*:

"I know no sight more charming and touching than that of a young and timid bride, in her robes of virgin white, led up trembling to the altar. When I thus behold a lovely girl in the tenderness of her years, forsaking the house of her fathers, and the home of childhood—and, with the implicit confidence, and the sweet self-abandonment which belong to woman, giving up all the world for the man of her choice; when I hear her, in the good old language of the ritual, yielding herself to him 'for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, honor and obey, till death us do part'—it brings to mind the beautiful and affecting devotion of Ruth, 'Whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people and thy God my God.'"

The frost has overtaken some of our farmers unprepared this fall, and has done some damage to the late tobacco,—not so much as was apprehended however.—*Princeton Ky. Examiner, Oct. 9th.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The New York packet ship, has arrived at N. York, with advices a few days later—the harvest had turned out well, and cotton was firm at last quoted prices. The Turkish question is not settled as some of the last accounts led people to believe, but the French chambers have been convoked by the king, who is bent upon the prosecution of peace, and has, it is said determined to appeal to the Chambers against the warlike measures of part of his cabinet.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Centre Market.—Butter, roll 20a25 cents per lb.; Jo. print, 314 a 374;—Chickens, live, 50 cents per pair; picked, 374a50 cents.—Geese, picked, 684a87 cts., each.—Ducks, picked, 50a75 cents, Wild, red heads, 75.—Rabbits 314a374, cts. per pair.—Turkeys, live, 75a874 cents, each; picked 75a91.—Potatoes, per peck, 124a16 cts.; do. sweet, 124a184.—Turnips, 8a124.—Onions, 124.—Tomatoes, 16a184.—Cellery 10 a124 cents per bunch.—Beets, 4a6, do.—Radishes, 4a6, do.—Egg Plants, 4a10 cents each.—Apples, 12a25, as in quality.—Eggs, per dozen, 184 cents.—Cabbages, 33a44 per hundred.—Honey, per lb. 25 cents.—Apple Butter, 124 cents per quarter.—Country Pork, per qr. 50a75 cents; do Lamb, 30a 374.—Roasters, 874 cents a 11.00.—Beef, fore quarters, 44-50 per cwt. hind do. 55.50.—Cider, from wagons, 22.00a22-50, per barrel.—Meal, from do. 31.25 per cwt.—Buckwheat meal, from do. 27.75a33.00.—Butchers' Meat—Beef, fresh 4 a10 cents; do. corned, 6a8; Veal, 8a10; Mutton, 6a8; Pork 9a10; Sausages 8a9; do. dried, 9a10. Oak Wood continues to be retailed from wharves, at 44.00a4.25 per cord.—Pine do. 33.00a 33.25.—Hickory, in small lots, at 5.50 per cord.

Cattle.—The number of Beef cattle offered at the drove yard on Monday was not so large as for several preceding weeks, but prices continue about the same. Of about 700 head that were offered, 350 to 400 were sold to the packers and butchers in the city. We quote the extremes paid at 44-50 to 46.50 per 100 lbs nett. The principal sales, however, were at about 45.50 for cattle of fair quality. Several droves of Live Hogs have reached the market during the week, and have been sold at 46 to 46.25 per 100 lbs. We note a sale yesterday of a lot of 260 head of very superior quality at 46.25.

Tobacco.—The demand for Maryland Tobacco has fallen off considerably this week, the shippers having mostly filled their orders for the present. There is still, however, some inquiry, and sales of small parcels suitable for certain purposes are occasionally made. Holders are quite firm, and prices are the same as last week. V. Inferior and common 44 a 45.50; middling to good 45.50 a 47.50; good 48 a 48.50, and fine 49a51.3. The receipts of Ohio are light, and the article in less demand. Former prices are fully sustained, viz. inferior and common at 44 a 44.50; Middling 45; Good 45.50 a 46.50; fine red and Wrappery 48a51.2; and fine yellow at 47.50 a 51.0. The inspections of the week comprise 370 hhds. Maryland; 140 hhds. Ohio; 20 hhds. Kentucky; and 5 hhds. Virginia—total 635 hhds.

Wool.—Early in the week a sale of about 5000 lbs. was made at the following prices: native to quarter blood washed and unwashed mixed, as in quality, at 27 to 35 cents; a lot of mixed but all washed at 374 cents; and a lot No. 1 and 2, at 45 for No. 1 and 40 cents for No. 2, all 4 months. Sales to about the same extent have been made since at the same rates.

Howard st. Flour.—The sales of Howard street flour from stores during the week as are advised reach about 3000 barrels good common brands at 44.90 to 4.94, principally at the last named rate. The stock is not large, and there is only a limited demand. We continue to quote the receipt price at 44.87.

City Mills Flour.—Some 2000 or 3000 bbls. have been taken this week for export, at 44.874, full.

Susquehanna Flour.—Is held at 45—very little doing.

Wheat.—We have no change to report in the prices of Md. or Virginia Wheats, sales of which continue to be made at 70 to 100 cents for inferior to prime reds. Sales of some thousands of bushels of Pennsylvania Wheats, including 6000 or 8000 bushels to-day, have been made at 103 and 104 cents. The demand is good.

Corn.—Up to yesterday sales of Md. white Corn were made at 48 a 50 cents, but to-day sales have been made at 47 a 48 cents. Sales of Md. yellow up to yesterday at 52 a 53 cents, and to-day at 52 cents. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow on Wednesday at 54 a 55 cents, and to-day at 53 a 54 cents. A sale or two of new Md. has been made at 43 cents.

Rye.—We quote Md Rye at 55 cents, and Penna. Rye at 60 cents.

Oats.—Sales of Oats yesterday at 29 a 30 cents; and to-day at 28a29 cents.

Cotton.—A sale of 50 bales South Carolina at 114 cents.

Flaxseed.—We continue to quote the store price at 31.124 and the wagon rate at 31 per bushel.

Timothy Seed.—We note a sale to-day at 43, and quote the article at 43 a 43.25.

Cloverseed.—The crop of the present season is abundant, and the quantity generally very good. We note sales of good to prime Pennsylvania at 45 a 45.124, but the article is not at all brisk.

Molasses.—An import of 150 hhds. Matanzas was offered at auction to-day, but only 5 hhds. were sold at 234 cts.

Sugars.—At auction to-day, 198 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at 46.80 a 48.70. At the same time 39 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at 46.80 a 47.95, and 29 bbls. ditto at 47.85.

New Orleans, Oct. 21.—The transactions since my last embrace 5000 bales at former prices, but the market on the whole wears a dull appearance. I quote Liverpool Classification, middling 8a84, middling fair 84; fine 9a94; good fair 9a104. good and fine 10a114. I have no transactions to note in Tobacco. Arrived since Friday 90 hhds; cleared in the same time 550; leaving a balance of stock of 2741 hhds. Sales of Sugar limited at 5a74c for extreme qualities. Mess Pork 420, prime 417. Bacon, limited demand. Sides 10c, shoulders 8c.

At Richmond, Friday. country flour was very dull at 45, and supplies light. Wheat 1.10a1.12 to 1.15. Corn, 50a 524c per bushel. Oats, 30a32c per bushel. Tobacco, no new feature in the trade—receipts small, but amply sufficient for the demand; old lugs 44a4.50, cargo good weights; better quality, 44.75a5.50; common leaf 46a47; middling 47.50a8.25; good and fine shipping qualities 48.50a11; extra manufacturing qualities 10a13.25. In the new crop but a few hhds. had been received, which were sold from 46.25a7.25. The new crop was coming in freely in the loose state, and sold—lugs 42.95a4; common leaf 44.50a5.50; good and fine, 46a 7.50; general sales 45.50a6.50.

At Georgetown, Oct. 29, several lots of Flour in the market, and dull. Buyers offered 44.874. Sellers asked 45.

New York, Oct. 31.—The demand for Hemp is quite moderate; small sales of clean Russia at 23.35; Manila do at 15.65, both six mos. Hides continue scarce and in good demand. Sales of Missouri Fig Lead at 5c cash. Molasses continues very inactive; sales Trinidad Cuba, received coastwise, at 254c. North County Turpentine is scarce and wanted; sales at 22.50 per bbl. Spirits of Turpentine has sold in small lots at 33c. The stock of Muscovado Sugars is light, and the demand moderate; sales of P. Rico at 8a84c. New Orleans do at 71c, both 4 mos. Kentucky leaf Tobacco is in active demand at full prices. The sales of Cotton this week are 3000 bales, at a decline of 1.84c per lb. Up-lands 7a94c. Flour is heavy at 45; 5000 bu. fair Western Wheat have been sold at 1.02c. Rye and Corn stand as they have all the week.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—Pennsylvania Flour is steady at 45 per bbl. with however but a moderate export demand. The grain market is rather heavy; sales of Pennsylvania Wheat at 11a1.01c; Southern do 85a90c; Rye 58a60c per bu.; yellow Corn 52a58c, white do 50c; Oats 26c; Flaxseed 41.25a1.28 per bush. The sales of Sugars have been to some extent, and at steady prices; 200 boxes brown Havana, good, at 8c, 6 mos; 61 boxes ordinary do at 8c; 105 boxes white Havana fair to ordinary at 10c; 600 boxes Trinidad at 8a84c; 160 hhds St. Jago at 74a8c; 240 boxes do inferior 74a74c; 195 boxes inferior white Trinidad and 33 hhds Muscovado do at a price not made known; and 206 hhds New Orleans, price not made public.

Augusta, Oct. 29.—The business in Cotton continues confined to wagons. The receipts during the week reach about 800 bales, nearly all of which was sold on arrival, in the street prices ranging at from 83-8a84. The quantity of cotton coming to market can scarcely be classed Liverpool fair, and very little can be classed over it. The recent frost, will probably injure the color of that which remains in the field, and has no doubt stopped the growth of the weed. We quote as the extremes of the market for old and new, 7a84c—a lot of strictly prime in square bales, would no doubt bring 9c were it in the market.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked, 10	SUGARS—
COFFEE—Ha. lb. 9 1/2	Hav. wh. 100lb. 10 a 12 00
Rio 9 1/2	do brown 7 00a 8 00
COTTON—N. Car. lb. 11 1/2	N. Orleans 7 00a 8 00
Virgin, good, lb. 8	LIME—Burnt, 35 a 40
Upland, 8 a 11 1/2	PROVISIONS—
Alabama 00 a 00	Beef, Balt. mess, 14 00
Louisiana, pri. 9 a 11 1/2	Pork, do do 17 00
Tennessee 8 a 9	do prime 15 00
FEATHERS—	Bacon, country as. lb 10
Am. geese, lb. 40 a 50	Hams, Balt. cured 15
FISH—	Middl'gs, do do 10a 11
Shad, No. 1, bl. 7 25	Lard, West. & Balt. 12 1/2
Herrings 2 67	Butter, in kegs, No. 2, 13 1/2
BEANS, white 1 25a 37	Cheese, in casks, lb. 8
Peas, black eye 1 50a	RICE—pr 100 lb. 3 75a 4 00
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl. 3 00	SALT—Liv. gr. bush. 30a
do. hhd. —	SEEDS—Cloverdo. 5a 12
Chopped Rye 100lb. 1 60	Timothy do. 3 25
Ship stuff, bush. 36a 00	TEAS—Hyson, lb. 56a 00
Shorts, 13 a 14	Y. Hyson 37a 74
NAVAL STORES—	Gunpowder 60a 00
Pitch, bbl. 1 75	Imperial 55 a 60
Tar, 2 25a 2 50	WAGON FREIGHTS—
PLASTER PARIS—	To Pittsburgh 100lb. 1 50
Cargo, ton, 3 00	To Wheeling, 1 50
Ground, bbl. 1 37a 50	

DURHAM CATTLE.

The subscriber has for sale, YEARLING BULLS and HEIFERS of the pure short horn Durham breed; some white, some red and white, and some fleck bred; they will be sold deliverable in this city for \$115.—PRING CALVES, male and female, \$60. They are descendants from short horn cows from Ketton's and Sims' importation, sent to the present owner by Col. Powell—the first bull bred from was Denton, also sent by Col. Powell; then the imported bulls Gloucester, Terminus and Rhoderick—a gentleman of this state, well qualified to judge, obtained a bull got by Rhoderick, and pronounces him equal to any thing he has ever seen—the stock offered above is by Rhoderick, which Col. Powell pronounces the best bull in America to breed from, having more of the North Star blood, which the breeders in England now prefer. The subscriber having had frequent applications for Durham stock which he has not been able to supply, would call special attention to the above, as the prices asked are probably lower than the same quality of stock can be had for in the United States.

Also, a beautiful full blood 4 year old DEVON BULL, quite gentle, price \$75—he is from stock presented by the Earl of Leicester (Mr. Coke) to a lady of Baltimore, while on a visit with her husband to Holkham, the mansion of that distinguished nobleman. The fellow to this bull is just shipped to Jos. H. Pool, esq. of Elizabeth City, N. C. at which place he will arrive probably in a week from this date. Also several other full bred DEVON BULLS, at \$50, 55 and \$60, 2 and 3 years old. And HEIFERS at \$60 & 70.

Also a fine DURHAM BULL, ab at 6 years old, price \$180. LIKEWISE—One full blood Devon Cow, about 7 years old, a tolerable milker, price 50 dols.—also a half Durham Cow, 5 years old, a fair milker and good breeder, same price—also several half Durham bull Calves, 6 weeks old, from 12 to 15 dols.—also a 7-8 Durham and 1-8 Alderney Cow, 3 years old next spring, now in calf by Mr. Kennedy's Bull Uncas—the dam of this cow was imported by Mr. Shepherd of Va.—she will be delivered at Harper's Ferry or in this city for 100 dollars—also a fine Durham Bull 5 years old, for which 180 dols. will be taken if immediately applied for—also a fine Bull Calf, more than half Durham, out of a first rate milker, 6 weeks old, price 15 dols.—also a fine Bull Calf out of an excellent country cow, sire a superior Ayrshire Bull, price 17 dols. Reference (post paid) to S. SANDS, Farmer Office. no 4

JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,

Have removed to No. 26 LIGHT STREET WHARF, (corner of Conway street, opposite State Tobacco Warehouse No. 3) where they will continue to transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having a spacious warehouse, and ample wharf and pavement room, they are prepared for the landing and reception of all kinds of produce, as COTTON, TOBACCO, FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LEAD, &c. and as they have had much experience in that line of business, to which they are exclusively devoted, they feel assured they can give satisfaction to all who may employ them. Liberal advances will be made on consignments, and information as to markets promptly communicated when required. REFERENCES—Talbot Jones & Co., Erskine & Eichelberger, Duval, Keighler & Co., Geo. R. Gaither & Co., Chancy Brooks & Co., Baltimore. se 2 3m

THRESHING MACHINES.

The subscriber has on hand several very superior Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of his own manufacture and which he can warrant to be equal to any machine of the kind ever made in this country.

He has also two of Pitts Railway horse powers on hand calculated for two horses to work on it at a time, these also were made on my premises.—He has likewise on hand two of Mr. Urmy's horse powers & threshing machines for sale.

Horse powers and Threshing machines will be sold separately from each other if required. Also on hand his general assortment of Ploughs & plough castings at wholesale and retail, as well as a large stock of his celebrated Cylindrical Straw Cutters, cornshellers, wheat fans, cultivators, &c. &c. and a few of F. H. Smith's lime carts or lime Spreaders still on hand, Landreth's garden seeds always on hand at retail.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street.
above Charles st.



TWO BEAUTIFUL BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS,

About 4 months old, well grown, of the Albany strain, black with white spots—they elicited the admiration of every beholder who takes an interest in fine stock in New York, whence they came, and are worthy the attention of gentlemen intending to improve their stock—they can be seen on application at this office, and sold at \$25 each. oc 28

Also, two WHITE and one BLACK full grown pure BERKSHIRE BOARS, about 12 months old, in fine order, deliverable in this city at \$50 each—the white were imported from England, and the black from Bement of Albany.

AN IMPORTED BERKSHIRE SOW,

Impregnated by an imported boar of the Improved Ulster, or Irish Grazer breed, will be sold for \$100—the owner having three of her daughters can spare her; she has given large litters, and proved herself a good nurse by raising all her pigs.

Orders for pigs of the "Irish Grazer" breed, as also this breed crossed with the Berkshire, from imported animals, deliverable in five or six weeks from this date—price delivered in cages in this city or on board any vessel in port, \$25 per pair. Address, if by letter post paid, oc 14 S. SANDS, Ameri. Farmer.

ALSO FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE PIGS, genuine breed, of the black spotted with white—price 20 to \$25, according to age.

8 or 10 Berkshire Boars, full bred, about 8 weeks old, for sale at \$10 each—Also,

1 Tuscarora Boar, 1 year old, sire and dam both imported, \$20. Grade Pigs, viz. 3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Neapolitan—3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Chester, all very fine—\$10 per pair. Apply at this office. oc 25 3a

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Lossing, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few Tuscarora's, bred from pure Berkshire and China stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address ag 12 JNO. F. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate. PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES. April 29, 1840—1 y.

"SELF-ADJUSTING LOG BRACE."

The subscriber has recently invented and patented, what he conceives to be a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT, for the use of Saw Mills, which he calls "The self-adjusting Log Brace," intended to brace and support the log against the action of the saw in the process of cutting. This improvement may now be seen in use, at the steam saw mill of W. D. Bell, at the Canal Basin, near Mrs. Bevan's, 4 miles east of Hancock. Individual, state, or county rights will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to the subscriber, residing near Clearspring, Washington county, Maryland. All communications on the subject, by letter, postage paid, will be promptly attended to. BENJ. J. CUSHWA.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify, that Benjamin Cushwa has explained to me the principle of his improvement in Saw Mills, called the "self adjusting Log-Brace," and I am clearly of opinion that it is a valuable and highly useful improvement, especially in those mills where long timber is required to be sawed—inasmuch as it dispenses with the inconvenient and troublesome practice of bracing and underpinning the log, while being sawed, by manual labor; and so disposes the long log, as to be sawed with more accuracy, and as easily as the shortest one. I am fully convinced of the utility of the improvement, and therefore especially give the sanction of my name, to any one desirous of testing it in practice. THOS. COPELAND. Harper's Ferry, Va. March 24, 1840.

STAM MILL, near Hancock, Md. Aug. 10th, 1840.

To all whoever this may concern,—We take pleasure in saying, that we now have in use, Mr. Benjamin Cushwa's self-adjusting log-brace—an improvement of something of the kind has long been sought for, and now much admired by all who see its operations.—We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all owners of saw mills on account of its simplicity as well as usefulness.

KERSHNER & HENRY.

Mr. Cushwa's "self-adjusting log brace" consists of a small roller, so fixed immediately in front of the saw as to bear up, brace and support the log while being sawed, and to sink and let the carriage pass over it, in its common action, as the saw approaches the end of the log, and the necessity for its use ceases to exist. The brace is a cheap and simple improvement, admirably calculated to do away with the inconvenient and troublesome practice of bracing, removing and underpinning the log by manual labor—and will I think be found well worthy of the attention of those engaged in the sawing business. July 12, 1840. W. D. BELL. oc 21 3t

FULL BLOODED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES,

Out of imported stock, from 8 to 16 months old, probably equal to any of the same breed in the U. S. for sale at \$100 to 125. Apply to oc 15 S. SANDS, American Farmer Office.

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25
Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do. hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

R. SINCLAIR & Co. have added to their stock of Implements, the following new kinds, which will be found a valuable acquisition to the Agricultural interest.

1st. Their patent CYLINDRICAL VEGETABLE CUTTER, which will cut 1000 bushels of beets, turnips, &c. per day. This machine can be regulated to cut thick or thin pieces at pleasure, and is probably the most simple and best machine of the kind in this country—price \$20 00

2nd. WRIGHT'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS, warranted to shell 1000 to 1300 bushels of corn per day, 60 00

3rd. PATENT CYLINDRICAL CORN SHELLERS for manual power. These machines possess several advantages over the common vertical iron wheel, 12a 20

4th. ELLIS HAND VEGETABLE CUTTERS, a very simple good article, 3 00

5th. BUCK'S SPREADING MACHINES, for spreading lime, plaster, manure, &c., 30 00

6th. GALT'S PATENT CHURNS, possessing all the advantage of the common barrel churn, and constructed so that the drum can be divided, allowing it to be thoroughly cleaned, 6 00

7th. PARING or TURF PLOUGHS with wheel in front, 12 00

8th. SUBSOIL PLOUGHS, made on the most approved English plan, 8a 12

In store, PLOUGHS, CASTINGS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, as usual, oc 7 6t

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLE AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

FARMER WANTED.

The advertiser will let his farm on shares, and sell the large and fine stock now on it, upon a long credit. It is a dairy farm near the city, and well adapted to the production of corn, wheat and grass—the sales of milk amount to more than \$2000 per annum, and could be much increased. Address A. B. C. D. through the post